

NUNCIO IS IN BAD FAVOR AT VATICAN

Falls Into Disgrace Because of His Friendliness With Germans.

CONTROLLED BY DEL VAL

Fails to Leave City When Invaders Capture Belgium's Capital.

BY GEORGE DU PRESNE.

PARIS, May 29.—The papal nuncio to Brussels has fallen into disgrace at the Vatican. The Rome papers which have caused his downfall say that this prelate, whom the present Pope had never seen until recently, is a creature of Cardinal Merry del Val, whose devotion to Austria and Germany was so strongly in evidence.

Because he was strongly pro-German and spoke German far better than French, Cardinal del Val sent him to Belgium to stand before the Belgian clergy and French influence.

Since the beginning of August and until he was recalled to Rome, he remained in Brussels in constant touch with Belgium's enemies. It was even said that he gave a banquet for the Germans when they entered Brussels. This was not true, but at least twice he has been an honored guest of the conquerors.

When the liberty of Cardinal Mercier was violated, the nuncio sent the following telegram to the Holy See: "The Archbishop of Malines is not a prisoner. By prudence he remains inside his palace."

He committed an offense by merely remaining in Brussels when the Belgian government left. According to international diplomatic usage, the nuncio had no right to remain a single day with the invaders. He may say he stayed to defend the interests of the Belgian clergy, but the nuncios, who are merely ambassadors, should have no connection with the clergy of the country where they are sent, but exclusively with that country's government.

PARISIAN JOURNALIST

SINGS AMERICA'S PRAISES

Hughes le Roux, the famous Parisian journalist, who recently went to the United States as the special representative of Le Matin, and who has sent home a series of articles full of praise and enthusiasm over America, says the memory of his reception at Harvard has made him more proud than any other incident in his life, and he is deeply touched at the many proofs given him upon that occasion that sympathies of cultured young America are still with the country of Lafayette.

A most precious souvenir, he says, is the following letter, which he received from a Harvard student the day after his lecture at the famous college:

"Dear Sir:—I was moved and inspired to-night when you spoke, so full of earnestness and pride, of the French young men who sacrifice their lives on the battle fields, and I write to express my admiration and my sympathy with all these noble French young men."

"Nobody is surprised at the courage and patriotism of France. All the world expected the young men of France to defend idealism, liberty and democracy against German materialism, slavery and absolutism."

"We are deeply grieved at their losses, but stirred to the depths of our hearts and proud of their divine courage. In the midst of our sorrow, one brilliant vision consoles us, the vision of victorious France."

"You will forgive me, monsieur, if I have made poor use of your beautiful language."

"In the name of my fellow-students and myself."

"Yours, etc."

KANT WAS INITIATOR

OF TEUTONIC MENTALITY

In a series of lectures on the German mind, M. Denys Cochin, a Paris deputy, and member of the academy, has just showed how Kant was the initiator of Teutonic mentality, which revealed itself at the beginning of the war.

He did not believe Germany made war to achieve an economic purpose, but was led to do so in order to gratify a religious passion, "Kultur," which does not signify the superiority of certain methods of teaching or philosophy, but a certain formation of mind which she wanted to impose upon the rest of the world.

The religion of "Unser Gott," this particularist God, this good old German God, which the Kaiser invokes so often, is the "social religion." M. Denys Cochin indicated the terrible results of this conception, of this annexation of the Divinity, and successfully opposed Kant's theories by recalling the generous ideas of Descartes and Bossuet.

NEW ORLEANS DESIGNATED

Its Spot Cotton Market Standard for Settlement of Differences.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The New Orleans spot cotton market today was designated by Secretary Houston as a standard for settlement of differences over future contracts that may arise there through operation of the new cotton futures law. The department issued this statement:

"After careful investigation, the Secretary of Agriculture has designated New Orleans as a bonafide spot cotton market, within the meaning and for the purpose of the United States cotton futures act. This designation becomes effective on June 1, 1915. After that date parties to futures contracts made on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange will settle their differences in price, when cotton is distributed on contract, on the basis of the differences that prevail in actual commercial transactions in their own market. New Orleans is also designated as one of the ten markets whose average differences will furnish a basis of settlement for other future markets."

USE OF TURPINITE OPPOSED BY KING

Lord Kitchener Thinks It Justifiable to Counterbalance German Methods.

IT IS POWERFUL EXPLOSIVE

Shell Will Kill All Living Things Within Radius of Five-Eighths of Mile.

BY PHILIP EVERETT.

LONDON, May 29.—Ever since the Germans first began to use asphyxiating gases great pressure has been brought to bear on the War Office to combat the enemy with his own weapons, or rather with a far superior one of the same character. This is turpinite, an explosive invented by the Frenchman Turpin in 1913. He declared at that time it would make war impossible, offering it first to the French and later to the English government.

Turpinite is a brownish liquid, readily absorbed by cotton, which may be used for charging shells and mines. When it explodes it kills everything living within the radius of a kilometer (five-eighths of a mile).

At the beginning of the war considerable space was given in French and English papers to this explosive, and experiments in France proved beyond a doubt that it possessed all the qualities claimed for it by its inventor. An entire herd of cattle was killed on the spot in France by the explosion of a single bomb of small caliber.

It is King George personally who here in England opposes the use of turpinite, while Lord Kitchener is said to think the use of it justifiable as the only means to counterbalance German methods of warfare.

The correspondent of a Paris daily paper writes from Yokohama:

"Thanks to the complete annihilation of the German war vessels on the high seas, Japan has been able to assist Russia in the most substantial way with practically everything she needed during the difficult months when that empire has been practically cut off from the outside world. Without a single mishap or loss, Japan has sent to Vladivostok more than 200,000 tons of war material—copper, lead, explosives, heavy guns, rifles and cartridges, besides 4,000,000 yards of cloth for uniforms, 300,000 pair of shoes, dried fruit and other foodstuffs."

"A wonderful transformation has taken place in Japan. Produces which were formerly imported are now being exported, such as incandescent mantles, which Russia before the war imported from Germany. A Russian official arrived here and asked if Japan could manufacture these, and a few weeks later the first shipment was ready for export, and the Japanese mantles, which are made from silk, are far more durable and give a better light than the German."

"The Japanese have also succeeded in manufacturing excellent window glass, which formerly came from Belgium, and the export of this article to China alone amounts to 20,000 cases a month and a similar quantity exported to India. Fifty thousand barrels of Japanese Portland cement is exported a month."

NO PERSECUTION OF JEWS

Greatest Sufferers in Palestine Now Members of Catholic Orders.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Persecution of the Jews in Palestine has entirely ceased, according to information received by the American Jewish Committee, and made public today. The greatest sufferers in Palestine at present, the committee was informed, are the members of the Catholic religious orders, whose property, it was stated, had been seized by military authorities. Economic conditions are bad, for strict blockade prevents imports. An invasion of millions of locusts is destroying the grain.

BULGARIA MAY JOIN ALLIES

Important Changes in Diplomatic Service Considered Significant.

PARIS, May 29.—Important changes in the Bulgarian diplomatic service, just announced, are considered here highly significant. The Matin sees in them an indication that Bulgaria soon will join the allies.

Dr. Izvov, minister to Italy, and a firm supporter of the triple alliance, has been replaced at Rome by M. Standoff, diplomatic agent in Paris, who in return is succeeded by M. Greco, confidential secretary of King Ferdinand.

ANSE HATFIELD ILL

Leader of Famous Mountain Clan in Critical Condition.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 29.—Anse Hatfield, leader of the Hatfield clan in the famous feud with the McCoy family, of Kentucky and West Virginia, and known in the mountain country as "Devil Anse," is critically ill on his farm in Logan County.

The feud ended about twelve years ago. A year ago Hatfield decided to enter vaudeville, but found an old court order prohibiting him from leaving the State.

FEWER DEATHS BY ACCIDENT

Improved Showing by Railroads for Final Quarter of 1914.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—A decrease in railway accidents is shown by a report for the final quarter of 1914, made public today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It shows 2,162 killed and 41,000 injured. Of the killed, however, only seventy-eight met death in train wrecks. More than 2,000 were killed in other accidents, including accidents to employees at work, passengers getting on or off trains and trespassers.

Concert by 600 Trained Voices Notable Musical Event of Reunion Week

Large graphic with portraits of participants and the year 1915.

Participants listed include: Dr. Maurice Koblenzer, Joseph Whittemore, Mrs. Geo. W. Bell, Mrs. Walter C. Mercer, Mrs. Wm. R. Reinhardt, Joseph F. Whit, Norma Cal, Mrs. Vanpiper, R. Lynn Tucker, Miss Annette Allen, Mrs. Thos. Ferrall, and Wm. Betts.

REUNION CONCERT IS MUSICAL EVENT

More Than 600 of Best Trained Voices in Richmond to Take Part.

WALTER C. MERCER IN CHARGE

Both Popular and Classical Music on Well-Arranged Program.

Notable even at a time so notable and so memorable as Reunion Week will be the great concert to be given at the City Auditorium on Wednesday night, at 8:20 o'clock, when more than 600 of the best singers in Richmond, accompanied by an orchestra of sixty-five pieces, all under the direction of Walter C. Mercer, will gladly give of their best for the entertainment and pleasure of the veterans and their friends, who will be the city's honored guests.

When Mr. Mercer, who is director of music in the public schools, and who had charge of the concert given during the last reunion, set about organizing a chorus to take part in this concert, he found that his principal difficulty lay in selecting singers, rather than in enlisting them. Practically every singer of any worth in Richmond, professional, semiprofessional and amateur, was only too willing to do everything possible to contribute to the success of the undertaking. With one single exception, says Mr. Mercer, every highly-paid professional in the city gladly agreed to take part in the concert.

GREAT CHORUS REHEARSES

WELL-KNOWN MUSIC

After going over all the lists of available musicians, Mr. Mercer sent out letters asking the recipients to attend the few rehearsals required of the experienced singers chosen, and almost to a man—and woman—they responded. Men and women of many engagements and of many demands upon their time put aside everything and assembled for the purpose of learning the songs and anthems selected by Mr. Mercer. In consequence of the ready response of the singers and of their promptness in attendance at rehearsals, as well as of their serious and patient work while the numbers were being studied, the great choir—doubtless, the largest choir of adults ever organized in Richmond—was already prepared to sing, not only the simple, familiar tunes that form a large part of the program, but the more elaborate choruses, which are quite as beautiful as the old songs, though much more difficult to learn.

For the first number of the program Mr. Mercer has selected a ringing chorus from Verdi's "Ernani," "Oh, Hail Us, Ye Free," which, by reason of its many passages for full-voiced choruses, is particularly appropriate as a sort of overture. Then will follow the "Gloria in Excelsis" from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, a splendid musical exaltation in the glory and wonder of the Almighty.

BOTH POPULAR AND CLASSIC

MUSIC ON PROGRAM

Pinkett's familiar and infectious "Spring Song" will lead to a four-part arrangement of the lovely "Barcarolle" from Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffman," and another song to the spring will follow, to a tune that will be known to every man in the audience, no matter how aged a veteran he may be—the "Blue Danube Waltz."

One of the most beautiful and inspiring numbers in the whole library of sacred music will also be sung—the "Jerusalem Chorus and Obligation" from Gounod's "Gloria." This motet is also a most appropriate selection, in view of the commemorative nature of the week, since it was written by Gounod after the fall of Paris. The music is written and the changes are rung around the words: "Now behold, O Lord, look Thou on my affliction. See the foe hath manifested himself," and upon the answering words, "Jerusalem, O turn thee to the Lord thy God."

Least the concert remain at too exalted a pitch, however, Mr. Mercer has arranged that this great motet shall be followed by "The Gwine Back to Dixie," to be sung only by the men, and by an arrangement of Dvorak's "Humoresque" to a negro lullaby.

WILL STAND DURING SINGING

OF HANDEL'S "MESSIAH"

For a fitting climax and finale, the huge choir will sing the majestic "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah," during which, according to convention, the audience will rise and stand.

Several of the numbers contain passages for solo voices, but, because of the unusual size of his chorus, Mr. Mercer thought it inadvisable to call upon any voice to sing alone, or even upon any two, three or four. He therefore selected seventeen of the best singers in his choir to serve as a "quartet," and, in addition to the parts written for solo voices, these will sing "Annie Laurie," the sextet from "Lucia" and other numbers.

OTTO HUMBERT DEPARTS

Conduct Above Suspicion, but Presence Causes Protest.

LONDON, May 29.—Otto Humbert, owner of the Queens Hotel, Queens-town, a naturalized British subject of German birth, sailed from Liverpool today for New York. His behavior has been above suspicion, but his presence in a hotel where headquarters caused protests, and he decided to leave.

GALLANTRY DISPLAYED IN FACE OF BITTER FIRE

French Soldiers Readily Give Lives in Carrying Out Orders of Their General.

PREPARE GROUND FOR ATTACK

To Make Movement Successful Wires in Front of Enemy's Trenches Must Be Cut, and to This Bloody Task Men Go Willingly.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

PARIS, May 29.—An account of the gallantry displayed by French officers and men in preparing the ground for an attack in Champagne was given here today by Georges Grison.

The scene was somewhere between the Somme and Beaumont. It has been known that the order for an assault on the enemy's position was about to be given, and the general commanding had moved his quarters so that he might be among the men.

The attack was fixed for 6 A. M., and on the previous afternoon the general sent for Captain Z., an engineer officer, and instructed him that during the night the barbed wire entanglements before the parapet must be cut. At dawn he went to see if the work had been done, and noticed at the extreme right of the line seven or eight stakes still standing.

Captain Z., when questioned, said this particular point was swept from front and flank by the enemy's mitrailleuses, that the work was difficult, and that he had not considered it likely that a few meters of obstacles would hamper the assault. The general told him that it was there that the right-hand communication trench emerged, and it was the way the reserve company would come to their support in case of need. He added that it would be daylight in half an hour.

The captain assured the general that in half an hour the wires would be removed. Captain Z. picked out four of his sappers, and told them what was required of them. The rifles were already beginning to speak, the first big shells came screaming through the air. Presently the general saw Captain Z. making his way slowly towards him. All he could say in a weak voice was: "Order not carried out."

The general sharply asked him what he meant. There was no reply, but the captain, opening his dolman, showed a shirt all spotted with red. At the same moment blood burst from his mouth, and he fell dead at his superior's feet.

Lieutenant T., next in command, was sent for. It was reported that as soon as he heard the captain had been killed he set out with three men—all of them crawling—to try to cut the wire. The minutes dragged by and the bombardment became general.

The general, fretting at the delay, sent for news.

"Lieutenant T.—has not come back," the sergeant told him. "He was struck as he reached the first stakes. However, he kept well down in a dip of the ground, and behind a lump of

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GERMAN JOURNALIST NOT OVERLY HOPEFUL

He Sees Advantages in Favor of Teutonic Allies Rapidly Diminishing.

ADVANCE WOULD BE MIRACLE

Believes Kaiser's Forces Will Be Able to Hold Ground for Eight or Nine Months—Belgian Held to Drive Bargain.

[Correspondence of Associated Press.]

PARIS, May 29.—A correspondent of the Temps, writing from Brasso, in Transylvania, gives an account of a conversation with a German journalist whom he met in a train when crossing the Carpathians. The journalist, who was on his way to Sofia, anticipated a long war.

"The balance between Germany and the allies," he said, "is pretty even. Let us put it that we have 5 per cent advantage for the moment, but we are losing it daily. We can't hope to advance now except by a miracle. But if we can manage to hold our ground, we will be in an advantageous position for the discussion of peace terms."

"Do you believe," asked the Temps correspondent, "that your army can hold its present line of front for long?"

"For eight or nine months," was the confident reply.

"And if the allies keep on longer?" was the next question.

"Our reserves would then be exhausted," was the answer, "and we should find ourselves numerically inferior to the allies. Still, I don't believe we can ever be attacked on our own national soil. The allies won't hold out long enough for that. We know that France will not stand a second winter campaign."

"How do you know that?" asked the correspondent.

FRENCH ARE CLAMORING

FOR GREAT OFFENSIVE

"Because," answered the German, "we have precise information that the French people are clamoring even now for a great offensive, which would prove disastrous for their army."

"But what if you were wrong and France were quite reconciled to—nay, determined for—a war of exhaustion?"

"That would be awkward for us," the German allowed, "especially as France is a very rich country."

Speaking of copper and food supply, the German pooh-poohed any idea of shortage.

"We have all the copper utensils still," he said, "if the worst came to the worst, the door knobs, rods, pots and pans and so on could be melted down and replaced by wood. So, for the idea of starving out Germany, it is mere bluff."

"And how about your bread tickets and your warnings to housewives?" asked the Frenchman.

"That is another instance," was the answer, "of that 'disease of foresight' so characteristic of our government. An excellent manifestation of the same disease was our violation of Belgian neutrality."

The German journalist acknowledged

WAR BULLETIN TELLS OF GARROS'S CAPTURE

Famous French Aviator Is Compelled to Descend in Territory of Enemy.

DESTROYS HIS AEROPLANE

Hides in Ditch Under Thicket, but Is Dragged Out and Made Prisoner. Attempting to Destroy Train at Time of Disaster.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

BERLIN, May 29.—The war bulletin of the Fourth German Army today gives the details of the capture of Roland Garros, the famous French aviator. He was making for Langelee, Belgium, when a railway train passed along from the north.

When Garros saw it he made a dizzy vplane of 2,000 yards at an angle of sixty degrees, and came down right above the train, describing small circles above it. He then threw a bomb at it, but the missile fell on to the railway, making a hole a yard in depth by two yards in diameter.

Sentries opened fire on the aviator at a distance of 100 yards. Garros threw a second bomb and ascended to a height of 700 yards.

Suddenly his motor stopped, the machine oscillated and came down again in a volplane in the direction of Hulst.

On reaching ground Garros set fire to his machine and took refuge in a peasant's hut. The soldiers who found him had to search a long time, finally discovering him crouching down in a deep ditch under a thick hedge.

RUSSIAN GIRL SOLDIER

RECEIVES COMMISSION

PETROGRAD, May 29.—A girl of eighteen, Alexandra Ephimovna Lagereva by name, has just received a commission in one of the regiments of Don Cossacks. Her promotion from the ranks was a reward of special services. During one of the battles in the Suwalki government, the detachment to which she belonged was surrounded by superior numbers and captured.

From certain remarks which the Germans let fall, and from the way in which they looked at her, it was evident they had guessed the secret of her sex. Perhaps this was the reason that, when the other prisoners were divested of their property, she was allowed to retain her watch and compass. The prisoners were locked up in a church, outside which a sentry patrolled.

During the evening the party was visited by several German officers, who seemed to take a lively interest in Alexandra, and laughed a good deal among themselves. When all was quiet the prisoners broke a window and clambered out, and Alexandra fled the sentry with a stone. The refugees succeeded in recovering their horses, and picked up one or two stragglers, who increased their number to seven.

This force attacked a German patrol of eighteen Uhlans, and captured them all.

The lieutenant in command of the

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QUESTION OF SUPPLIES NOW VITAL IN GERMANY

Little Heard of Food Problem Among People, but Scientists Are Hard at Work.

ECONOMIES ARE VERY RIGID

Experts Figure That Thousands Can Live on Amount of Annual Waste. Prisoners Are Made to Work in the Fields.

BY FREDERICK WERNER.

BERLIN, May 29.—With wonderful self-control and self-sacrifice, the entire German people has willingly submitted to the food regulations laid down by the government, and very little is heard about the great food question among people in general. This, however, does not mean that the question has ceased to exist. On the contrary, it is being dealt with by government experts with characteristic German thoroughness.

Immediately it became evident that England had the means to maintain a serious, if not complete, blockade of this country, a commission of sixteen persons, among whom were three physiologists, one practical housewife and several experts on political economics, agriculture and statistics, was appointed.

This committee, assuming that Germany were cut entirely off from the outside world, began to examine how much food, how many calories, to use a scientific expression, were needed to keep a population of 68,000,000 alive for one year. The committee's confidential report distinguishes between albumen, carbohydrates and fat, and calories. It grain albumen also 4.1 calories. It says that a grown-up man needs 3,000 calories or food a day, a woman 80 per cent of this, babies 20 to 30 per cent, and a child of fourteen, 80 per cent. On this basis the people of Germany need 56,750,000,000 calories to keep soul and body together for one year.

Going into details, the experts then arrive at the result that the amount of albuminous food needed during one year is 1,605,000 tons. Before the war the German people consumed 90,420,000,000 calories and 2,507,000 tons of albumen a year, or, in other words, they ate much more than necessary.

An examination of the foodstuff, however, is the lack of fertilizers, especially Chile nitrates, of which Germany used 525,000 tons in 1913, while not a single ton reaches the country now.

The loss is being made good partially by natural manure, but the evaporation of the nitrogen from this causes an annual loss to Germany of \$120,000,000, it is figured.

Pigs are being killed because the food which a pig consumes will feed

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